

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXXII.] WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER, 1856.

[No. 11.]

[Continued from page 300.]

Western Africa;—Its History, Condition, and Prospects.

It is presumptuous for those so ignorant of the future as we are, to express confident opinions as to the instrumentalities by which Providence will effect its purposes, yet it is probable that the Republic of Liberia alone will surpass in its beneficence to Africa all the missionary stations that have enlightened her shores; because capable of an indefinite extension, an ever-multiplying population, and the increasing influence of an ever-growing government, wise and christian in its laws and spirit. It is therefore a duty of all the friends of Africa to invite public attention to this Republic, to do justice to its founders, to display its attractions and advantages, to point to the virtues of its citizens and the excellence of their free Constitution, and to encourage our free people of color to find protection beneath its shield, and call upon their brethren to unite with them in the great and Divine work of gathering the people scattered and peeled, meted out and trodden down, from trackless forests and

scorching deserts, into regions reclaimed and adorned by the labors and the arts of well educated and christian industry and civilization. But we leave this topic for the present.

The plan for the civilization of Africa, and bringing her barbarous people under the influence of christianity, by the voluntary return and agency of her long exiled children, as proposed and developed by the American Colonization Society, is chief, incomparably the most effectual, of all the means devised by Providence for the benefit of the African race. If the respected author of this work has received and comprehended this plan, he has failed in this book to exhibit it in a clear full light, and its varied and wide relations to the Africans, in this and their mother country.— This we consider the great defect in Mr. Wilson's book. Instead of presenting the Republic of Liberia, the colony of Sierra Leone, and other kindred communities of civilized and christian people of

color established on that coast by the United States and Great Britain as embodying the mighty elements or principles for the intellectual, political, and religious renovation of that quarter of the earth, he throws them into a subordinate place, and fails to do them justice. It is true these communities owe much to missions, but less than these missions owe to them.

The Grain Coast, though regarded, Mr. Wilson states, as lying between Cape Mesurado and Cape Palmas, should, if the people who inhabit it are considered, extend in its boundary to St. Andrew's, about one hundred and twenty miles east of the latter point. Nearly all this country is now within the limits of Liberia, and is sometimes termed the Kroo or Kru coast, as it is the home of that remarkable people.—The people of this region are supposed by our author to be of one general family, known two centuries ago as the Mena or Manou family, and are represented as having been under one king called Mandou; but though the people still recognize the term Mena, as applicable to them, they retain no tradition of having been united under one general government.

Though Mr. Wilson thinks proper to apply the name of Kru people to all the inhabitants of this district of Africa, we are not informed of the reason, unless it be found in

their common descent from the Mena stock. Such descent may be doubted; and the Kru people proper have some strongly marked peculiarities. No doubt the tribes all along this coast have become intermingled, and the Kru mark peculiar has been adopted by many who do not properly belong to the Kru people. Mr. Wilson expresses doubts as to the origin of the name of these people, and suggests that it may have been borrowed from the term Carow, which was applied by the early geographers to one large tribe on this part of the coast; but the Rev. Mr. Connelly, who resided for several years at the principal Kru settlement, says "that long ago, in the time of the Portuguese slave trade, these people assisted slave vessels; and there is said by them to have been a compact or agreement between them and the Portuguese and other slave traders, that they should be exempt from slavery, and should be known by a black mark upon the forehead and nose, which is still universal among them, as well as their freedom from slavery, (they never making slaves of one another,) and their name Krumen is said to be but a corruption of the title of Crewmen, because of their general employment among vessels visiting the African coast."

Mr. Wilson having applied the general term of Krumen to all the native inhabitants of the Liberian

coast, divides them into six distinct families: the Bassas, the Fishmen, the Kru people proper, the Greboes, and the Beribi or St. Andrew's people. Of the Bassas he says, "they have adopted the rite of circumcision, and some other customs, which would seem to ally them more closely to these [Messurado and Sierra Leone people] than to the great Kru family to the east of them." These people are to be found about the mouth of St. John's river and along its banks to the distance of forty or fifty miles.

The Fishmen, so called from their habits of fishing, inhabit the coast from St. John's to the Kru country proper. They are poorer and less civilized than the Kru people proper. The Greboes come next and inhabit the district of Cape Palmas. The Beribi, or St. Andrew's people, dwell a little east of Cape Palmas, and are, according to Mr. Wilson, men of the largest and most athletic frames to be found upon the coast. This region lies according to our author, "at the heart of barbarism itself." He adds:

"The face of the country, though characterized by no very bold features, is nevertheless very varied, and presents great variety of natural scenery. In some places it spreads out into extended plains, dotted here and there with clumps of palms and palmettos, and at other points becomes broken, and presents hills and valleys of great variety and beauty. The picture becomes more imposing by the great number of native villages which begin to reveal

themselves in every direction. Nor is the voyager long left in doubt by whom they are tenanted. Long before the ship has reached her anchorage she is thronged with canoes, and her decks are crowded with natives who have clambered up her sides from every possible point. These are the Krumen, and the beautiful country before you is theirs. If the stranger is surprised at their scanty covering and other indubitable tokens of savage state, he is still more so by their hale, healthy, and robust frames; their cheerful and animated countenances; and the manly and independent bearing which is evinced in all their actions. There is not a more singular and interesting race of men anywhere on the continent of Africa, and as the writer has spent seven years among them, and made himself acquainted with their language, he will feel justified in giving a more minute account of their character, habits, and customs, than has been given of other tribes and families that have been brought under consideration."

Of the Kru people proper, who inhabit the five towns already named, the Rev. Mr. CONNELLY, who resided as a missionary several years among them, briefly says:

"Among the people polygamy exists extensively, and slavery to some extent—though these slaves are bought only from other tribes, and are never sold to foreigners or to any persons out of their own tribe. Their houses are built of a square form, and of sticks covered with bamboo plaited; and the roof of leaf thatch; and the floor is of plaited bamboo, raised eighteen inches on sticks, and the door and the loft above are not sufficiently high to permit an adult to enter

standing. There are generally three rooms in each house, separated by partitions of plaited bamboo. The fireplace is made principally of hard clay, near one corner of the house, where is the only window, which serves both to admit light and open a passage for the smoke. The smoke penetrates the interstices of the loft above, and preserves the rice, which would otherwise be destroyed by insects.

"Their furniture consists mostly of a few cooking utensils; their floor answers for bed, table, and chairs, and their pillow is a round stick of wood. Their dress is a piece of cloth wrapped about the loins. Their devotions are a superstitious gazing on the new moon, and a feast on the first day of the moon among the headmen, and devotional walks in a thicket called the *devil's bush*. They depend on amulets or greegrees for protection and defence. These are purchased from the greegree doctors for different sums of money, according to the purposes for which they are designed. These amulets are sheep horns, or small pockets, filled with herbs and palm oil and dirt, made by the doctor or conjurer. These doctors are a distinct class of men who come into the profession hereditarily, the heads of the families teaching their craft. The children destined to this profession enter early upon these studies under some doctor—sometimes as early as seven or eight years, and are distinguished by a peculiar straw dress.

"These doctors profess a knowledge of herbs and roots, and to have the means of curing diseases, and are called to relieve the sick and afflicted. But their greatest reputation is derived from their imagined supernatural knowledge.

"The Krou people consider death

and sickness as caused by witchcraft, and they employ and rely upon the doctors to point out the person who has by witchcraft caused these evils. The person who is designated as guilty of the crime of witchcraft, is arrested by the soldier king, and condemned to the ordeal of sassy-wood. The bark of the sassy-wood is powerfully narcotic, and a strong decoction of this the person condemned is forced to drink; and after he has drunk it, he walks to and fro, exclaiming 'Am I a witch,' 'am I a witch?' while one of his executioners walks behind him, replying, 'You are a witch, you are a witch;' and this continues until he either throws off from his stomach the poison, when he is pronounced innocent, or it operates as a cathartic, when he is declared guilty, and compelled to take more of the decoction, and is subjected to other cruelties, which cause his speedy death. When pronounced innocent, there is great joy and triumph among the friends of the accused, who march through the town dancing, singing, and firing guns, and the conjurer resigns his fee to those who employed him. These shocking scenes of the ordeal by sassy-wood were of almost daily occurrence in former times, but have been much less frequent, say three or four times a year, since the establishment of a mission among them. Sometimes this sassy-wood is used to decide questions between individuals, and they voluntarily drink it to prove and settle some disputed points. This ordeal by sassy-wood is one of the most prevalent and cruel of African superstitions, and is practised among nearly if not all the tribes of Africa. We presume that thousands of the Africans perish by this sassy-wood superstition annually.

"The government, in the tribes

which united to form the Kroo people, was probably at first patriarchal, but at present it is a self-perpetuating oligarchy, though one of the headmen has the title of king, and another that of governor.

"The headmen or aristocracy are about a dozen or fifteen, wear as a badge of authority an iron ring about the leg. The king has his office hereditarily, and the governor's office is secured to his family for past services rendered by his ancestors in conquering the country. The soldier king is elected for an indefinite time by the headmen, and is general and the officer commanding in war, and arresting and executing those condemned to drink the sassy-wood.—This office is desired, as this officer is entitled to a liberal fee for any arrest or service. Besides these officers and their assistants, there are six or eight headmen, who are called palaver men, who, with those just mentioned, constitute the general council of the nation.

"Each tribe uniting to form the Kroo people brought its own kings, and the families of these come to the office of king in succession.—The laws of the Kroo people are a body of customs handed down by tradition from past generations, interpreted and enforced by the general council, who also enact occasional special laws, which are generally suggested or dictated by the doctor or conjuror. The laws are imperfect, inconsistent, and unfair. If one man loses anything, and accuses another of having stolen it, the accused is required to drink sassy-wood to prove his innocence. The ordeal of sassy-wood is therefore made a penalty for almost all crimes, and exerts a powerful restraining influence on the community. When the sassy-wood so affects the accused as to condemn him, the friends of the accused may

buy him off from death for different sums of money, according to the wealth of the family of the accused. The reason why so few are saved is because of the poverty of the friends of the accused, and because if once rescued, the accused is exposed to be reaccused for any trifling offence. The ordeal of sassy-wood is frequently made to decide points of honor, precisely like the custom of duelling in the United States.

"The leading motives of the Kroo people are sensuality and vanity.—The men employed by vessels on the coast, and by traders as factors on shore, are industrious, but on the plantations and in their towns the men are idle, and the women perform most of the labor. The men build the houses and clear the plantations, but the women plant, watch, cultivate, gather and beat the rice, and also cut and bring the wood, and perform all the labor about the houses. The women seldom eat with the men, except a man's head or favorite wife, who superintends the cooking, and first tastes the food before he partakes.

"The system of polygamy gives rise to jealousies and quarrels among the women. All lawful wives are purchased when children, and when they arrive at a suitable age, are taken to their husbands. Besides these, there is a class of women who go and live with any man they choose, and leave him for any other, at pleasure. When one or more of these leave a man, and run to another, the one to whom they resort fire guns, and his lawful wives rejoice with him, because they regard it as adding importance to their husband, and relieving them from a portion of their labor. There appears to be a strong affection between parents and children, and brothers and sisters; but polygamy doubtless lessens the affection be-

tween husbands and wives. They are passionate, but cowardly, fond of war and hunting, but have little skill in either. When specially intrusted with property, they may be expected to be faithful; but if (in most cases) they can slyly steal, they will do it; and in case one of their number informs against the thief, it is the law that the informer should pay for the stolen property.

"The Kroo women—especially those who are old and incapable of other labor—are constantly and industriously engaged in making salt by boiling down sea water; and this is a principal article of trade with the interior tribes. The leading men of families have young men, (though these may be thirty or forty years old,) who are under their counsel and authority, as wards under guardians. These young men go abroad to different parts of the coast from Sierra Leone to Cape Coast, or even to Fernando Po—each group of ten or a dozen choosing one as a leader, who makes engagements for them; and, after securing as much money for them as possible by labor from six months to two or three years, they return home, when the property thus acquired is distributed among the families of these young men, according to the discretion of the guardian, who is expected to buy a wife for each of these youths whenever he deems their labors sufficient to merit one."

Of the agriculture on this part of the coast, Mr. Wilson says:

"The natives of the Kroo country cultivate the soil to some considerable extent. Their farms are generally two or three miles distant from the villages, and are made at this distance to keep them out of the reach of their cattle and other domestic animals. The chief articles

of agricultural produce are rice and cassava. Neuter to the villages they have inclosed gardens, in which they raise small quantities of plantains, bananas, corn, peas, beans, and a few other vegetables. The staple articles of food, however, are rice and the cassava root. The latter is raised entirely for their own consumption, and is taken from the ground as it is wanted for immediate use. Rice is raised both for their own use and exportation. The mode of cultivating the rice is very simple. A piece of fresh land is selected, and, about one month or six weeks before the commencement of the periodical rains, the trees, underbrush, and grass are cut down, and permitted to remain on the ground until they become perfectly dry. At the first intimation of a coming shower, fire is set to this superincumbent mass of dried vegetation, and in the course of one or two hours every thing, except a few of the larger trunks, is reduced to ashes, presenting the appearance of a fall of snow. The ground is scarcely allowed to cool before the seed is deposited in the soil, which is done by simply scratching the surface of the ground with a little iron instrument, and depositing the seed without covering it up. It sprouts immediately after the first shower of rain, and grows so rapidly that it ordinarily needs very little weeding. When it is necessary to remove the grass, it is always pulled out with the hand. As soon as the rice begins to head it is assailed by myriads of rice-birds, and must be guarded with the utmost care for several weeks, or it would be completely destroyed. This is done by stationing boys in different parts of the field, who keep up a constant screaming, throw stones, shake dry bushes, beat old brass pans, and employ every thing they can think

of to frighten away these pertinacious intruders. Sometimes they have a kind of net-work of cords extending over the field, by which they can shake dry bushes or little bells at a dozen or more points.

"In four months from the time of planting the rice is ready to be harvested. The only reaping instrument used is a small blade, not larger than that of a pocket-knife, with which they cut each head of rice separately. It is tied up in snug, neat bundles, of about a hundred pounds, and carried home on their heads. It is a singular and very pleasant sight to see a long train of one or two hundred men trotting home, single file, with these large bundles of rice on their heads, screaming and shouting as they go. The party always become highly excited, and are on a full run by the time they reach the village, screaming and yelling at the very top of their voices. The rice is suspended to the rafters in the upper part of the house, and is not taken down until it is ready to be used. The smoke which is constantly passing through the roof keeps it perfectly dry, and protects it from insects. The chaff is removed in a small wooden mortar, and this is always the work of the women.

"The 'cassava' is a farinaceous root that is cultivated in the West Indies and South America as well as in Africa, and as an article of food is more valuable than either the yam or sweet potato. It is the root of a shrub the leaves of which resemble somewhat those of the cotton plant, but are more elongated, have a smoother surface, and are of a deeper green. If left to grow several years, it attains to the height and size of the peach tree, but the root loses its bulbous shape, acquires a fibrous texture, and is no longer fit for use. The Portuguese make a

coarse kind of farina from it, which is prepared in various ways for use.

"There are several species of this plant, one of which is poisonous, and cannot be used without having been soaked in fresh water for a week or ten days. That found on the Kru coast is perfectly harmless, and may be used even in a raw state without danger. When boiled or roasted, the taste is not unlike the bread-fruit. The root has a rough, dark brown peeling, but when this is removed it is a pure white. The mode of cultivating is more simple than even that of rice. The stem is broken into pieces of six or eight inches, and laid on the ground without being covered. They soon begin to send down roots, and a new stock shoots upward and grows very rapidly."

Polygamy is a favorite and universal institution of society in this and other parts of Africa. The wife is purchased in most cases when a child, by gifts first to the mother, and subsequently by the payment of a certain sum to the father. "The price of a wife is usually three cows, a goat or a sheep, and a few articles of crockery ware, or brass rods, the whole of which would scarcely exceed twenty dollars." The woman is always bargained away for life. In case of her husband's death she passes to his brother or some other connection, being deemed as transferable as any other property. In case of ill treatment she may return to her family, but in such case they must restore twice as much as they received for her, and of course they

will be inclined to discourage such elopements. "A man of respectability is always expected to provide a separate house for each one of his wives. Each woman is mistress of her own household, and is not liable to be interfered with by any of her co-wives. She provides for herself and her children, and entertains her husband as often as he favors her with his company. Of the natural affections of the Kru people, Mr. Wilson thinks the other relations of life show more than that of marriage, owing to the arbitrary power of the husband and the jealousies arising from polygamy:

"The parental relation is very strong. Men of large and robust frames, whose countenances indicate anything but the milder graces of humanity, may be seen bearing about in their coarse, brawny arms, tender infants, and bestowing upon them the most lavish expressions of overflowing affection. Brothers and sisters are bound together by the strongest cords of natural affection. But the strongest of all the natural ties are those between the mother and her children. Whatever other estimate we may form of the African, we may not doubt his love for his mother. Her name, whether dead or alive, is always on his lips and in his heart. She is the first being he thinks of when awaking from his slumbers, and the last he remembers when closing his eyes in sleep. To her he confides secrets which he would reveal to no other human being on the face of the earth. He cares for no one else in times of sickness. She alone must prepare his food, administer his medicines, perform his ablutions, and spread

his mat for him. He flies to her in the hour of distress; for he well knows, if all the rest of the world turn against him, she will be steadfast in her love, whether he is right or wrong.

"If there is any cause that justifies a man in using violence toward one of his fellow-men, it would be to resent an insult offered to his mother. More fights are occasioned among boys by hearing something said in disparagement of their mothers, than by all other causes together. It is a common saying among them, if a man's mother and his wife are both on the point of being drowned, and he can save only one of them, he must save his mother, and for the avowed reason, if the wife is lost he may marry another, but he could never find a second mother.

"This strong and characteristic love for the mother is greatly strengthened by the peculiar state of society existing among them. The attention and the affections of the father are necessarily divided among several families of children. He is called upon to act as umpire in the little feuds that are constantly arising among the children of the different mothers of the same household, and in every case must decide against one or both of the parties. They hear charges of partiality preferred against the father by their mothers, and in many cases they are induced to question whether their fathers feel any interest in them at all. Any feelings of filial affection which they may have for their fathers are generally developed at a more advanced period of life, when they can appreciate their position better, and when, in their intercourse with out-door society, they have more frequent need of the father's than the mother's intervention.

"The mother, on the other hand,

secures the earliest buddings of the child's affection. She provides for all his wants, is his constant companion and protector, and in all his petty squabbles with other children she is always his friend and partisan.

"Nothing like steady or systematic government is maintained over children by either parent. They grow up, for the most part, without any restraints except those imposed by the necessities of society. A truant boy is afraid of his parents only when they are under the influence of angry feelings. If he can escape in the moment of passion, he is sure to go clear, for they never punish except under such circumstances."

Mr. Wilson gives the following picture of the domestic life and habits of the Kru people.

"The Kru people, as a general thing, are cleanly in their persons and houses. All classes perform daily ablution with hot water, and the adults often twice in the day. After the thorough application of water and a coarse towel made of grass-cloth, they rub a small quantity of oil over their entire person, which imparts a bright and healthful appearance to the skin, and is no doubt greatly promotive of their general health. This care of their bodies, with the little clothing they wear, prevents in a great measure those distressing odors which are so characteristic of the race when a due regard to cleanliness is wanting. Their houses are small, and, though poorly lighted and ventilated, are almost always neat, the Kru matron priding herself on her well-swept floor, and the order in which her earthen pots filled with pure water are arranged, and her wood cut and piled around her humble dwelling. Long before the sun is above the horizon may be heard the jingle of

the little bells worn as ornaments around the ankle of these thrifty housewives, as they hasten in merry bands to the spring, to fill their pachers while the water is yet cool. And during the whole of the day they may be seen engaged in pounding rice in mortars, or in preparing it as food for their lords, when they arouse from their slumbers or come in and express a wish to partake of it. They attend carefully, too, to the wants of their children, washing and oiling their persons, braiding their hair, and giving them food at any hour, day or night, that they may ask for it. The mats that are spread at night on the floor for the family to sleep on are carefully rolled up in the morning, and put away; so that it may with truth be said of them, that they have a place for every thing and every thing in its place. They make ornaments of every thing; even the wash-basins, bowls, and plates that they procure from ships, soon have a hole pierced in the edge, and are suspended against the wall to proclaim the wealth of the inmate. Their simple cooking is usually done in the presence of the family, and with so much care and regard to cleanliness, that the most fastidious would not hesitate to partake of it. If a white man is to be entertained, a pine chest is brought out to be used as a table, and covered with a cotton cloth—whether white or colored it matters not—and a plate, knife and fork, and spoon is provided for his use, if the village can furnish either of these articles. He is not, however, allowed to touch the food that is placed before him until the lady of the house, she who has prepared it, has taken with her fingers a small portion from each dish and eaten it in his presence, which is equivalent to an oath that she has put no ingredient in the food that

would harm him. In addition to their domestic duties, the Kru women do much work on the farm also, each wife having her distinct field of rice, cassava, ground-nuts, etc., to attend to; and she is very ambitious that it should be large and carefully weeded, so as to make a large return for labor bestowed.—The women are robust and strong, and are capable of carrying immensely heavy burdens on their heads. Every evening they may be seen trudging home with large water-pots, or a bundle of wood of a hundred pounds' weight on their heads, and perhaps a sleeping child slung to their backs. They can in this way walk for miles, without ever raising the hand to steady or adjust these heavy burdens. This is all that can be said in their favor. They know nothing of womanly delicacy, regard themselves as little better than beasts of burden, and are much below the men in general intelligence.

"The engagements of the men are more varied, and while it is true that they do not perform as much hard labor as the women, they are by no means indolent. They usually spend six weeks or two months in preparing the farm for planting, and as much in the season of harvesting. On board ships, where their services are always needed, they are active, and make strong and able oarsmen. They are always in demand at the trading establishments, where they are active and obliging, if treated with justice and kindness; but sullen, obstinate, and perverse if imposed upon. On all parts of the Kru coast the people wear but little clothing. A cotton cloth, two yards long and a half yard wide, tied around the waist, is the general dress of the men; and the women have even less. A few of the wealthier classes have a large

square cloth thrown over the shoulder, and descending to the knee.—Hats are also worn by this class; and where a cloth coat or a seaman's jacket can be had, it is greatly prized, and much used in damp or chilly weather.

"Both men and women wear beads on their necks, and coarse iron rings around their legs and ankles. The women use, in addition, brass and copper rings on their arms, and generally as many as they can carry. But the men prefer broad ivory rings, on which some friendly sailor has carved their names in large letters. There is a blue bead brought from the Gold Coast, called the popo bead, which is in high repute with the Kru people. They are esteemed of more value than gold, and the man who can display two or more of these on his own, or the neck of his favorite wife, is quite a nabob. The teeth of the tiger, when strung together, are also used as a great ornament, and when on those parts of the coast where these animals abound, the Krumen will barter anything he has for the teeth, to take home as gifts to his wives or sisters."

The Ivory Coast, according to Mr. Wilson, extends from the town of Frisco to Cape Appolonia, and has five principal settlements, viz: Frisco, Cape Lahu, Jack-a-Jacks, Grand Bassam, and at the Asaini river, and of these settlements, Cape Lahu is the most important. Grand Bassam is one of the great gold marts on the coast. The gold comes from the kingdom of Ashanti, and the adjoining States.—Palm oil as matter of traffic has of late greatly increased, ivory and gold dust diminished.

On the Gold Coast lying between the Highlands of Cape Appolonia, which forms the western boundary, and the river Volta which forms the eastern, "there is," says Mr. Wilson, "as much richness and variety of natural scenery, as can be found in the same compass in any other part of the world whatever."

This region was in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, almost literally lined with European forts. Mr. Wilson speaks of twenty-five, constructed to defend the slave trade and the trade in gold dust.—Many have since the abolition of the slave trade been abandoned.—Eleven are still in repair, four Dutch and seven English, garrisoned by black soldiers with white officers. The great fort of the English is at Cape Coast, the residence of the Governor General. The principal native families on the Gold Coast, are the Ahanta, Fanti, and Akra, and some smaller tribes related to them. The Ahantas live near Dix Cove, the Fantis about Cape Coast and Elmina, and the Akras near the forts of Akra. Between these people and the Kong mountains, lies the powerful kingdom of Ashanti. Of these people, Mr. Wilson says :

"They have not the fine muscular development, the manly, independent gait, or the open, frank countenance of the Krumen; but they have more of a mechanical turn, are surrounded with more of the comforts of life, and live in much bet-

ter houses. Schools have been kept up at Cape Coast for thirty years or more, and a very considerable proportion of the adult population, in consequence, are able to read and write; but as they have been taught entirely in the English language, which only a very small number of them understand, their acquirements have been of very limited benefit.

"Those of them who combined a knowledge of the language with the art of reading and writing it, derive much more solid advantages from their education; and among these there are many whose attainments in learning and general intelligence, not only entitle them to the respect and esteem of all good men, but are such as utterly to refute the arguments of those who contend that the African race have little or no capacity for intellectual improvement. Persons of this latter class are extensively engaged in commerce, are employed as clerks in government offices, as teachers, and in various other callings of a similar nature; and in all these departments they exhibit quite as much skill and efficiency as any other class of persons whatever.

"The Fantis show a good deal of mechanical skill, especially in the construction of musical instruments, iron implements, and gold ornaments. They also manufacture a good article of cotton fabric on a very simple loom of their own invention; and they become very good carpenters and blacksmiths, wherever they have had the opportunity to acquire a knowledge of these arts. They cultivate a much larger number and variety of vegetables than the Krumen, and have, in consequence, a more liberal bill of fare for their tables. Indian corn and yams are the staple articles of vegetable food. Ground

nuts, of several varieties, peas, beans, Guinea corn, pumpkins, and sweet potatoes, are cultivated and used as food. They have sheep, goats, and poultry, but very few cows. They depend upon fish, however, of which they have an abundance for their own food, while they dispose of most of their live stock to vessels or resident whites.

"The sea-coast tribes would long since have been brought under the dominion of the king of Ashanti, if it had not been for the protection thrown over them by the European forts. At one time the king of Ashanti conceived the idea of reducing the forts themselves, and came very near succeeding, though it would not have been possible for them to have withstood a regular assault from an English force afterward.

"Slavery prevails here to a very great extent, and probably had its origin in the foreign slave trade.—Most of those in that condition at the present time have become such by a general system of *pawning*.—A man pawns his child, or some other relative, for an advance of merchandise, and if by some unfortunate turn in business he is unable to meet his engagement, the individual pawned becomes a virtual slave, and must remain such until the debt is paid. * * * * *

The liability to fall into a condition of servitude is not so frightful here, however, as it is where there is a higher appreciation of personal liberty; nor does the same odium attach to the term slave that it does among civilized men."

The author states that of late the Ashantis who control the gold trade are inclined to receive for it only rum, tobacco, and gunpowder, articles furnished more reasonably

by Americans than by any other people, and that it is not improbable they may engross most of this trade. As New England rum is in special demand, Mr. Wilson says: "It would be well for those who declaim so loudly against the oppressions of the African race, to see to it that there is not going out from among themselves the elements of far greater mischief to that race than has ever been inflicted upon them by slavery."

Chapters ninth and tenth are occupied with a description of the extensive and powerful kingdom of Ashanti, which at one time was about three hundred miles in length, and as many in breadth, comprehending more than ninety thousand square miles. The people of this country, are supposed by Mr. Wilson, to have been expelled by the Moors and Mohammedan negroes, from the great valley lying between the Kong mountains and the head water of the Niger. A brief history of this nation, extending back to the beginning of the eighteenth century, is given by our author, of their wars with the King of Dahomi, of the missions of Mr. Bowdich and his associates, and subsequently of Mr. Dupuis, to Kumasi, the capital of Ashanti, the treaties formed, the war which followed in 1824, in consequence of a real or supposed violation of these treaties by the English, and in which the brave Sir Charles McCarthy was barbarously

slain, and his forces completely routed.

"Mr. Williams, the secretary of Sir Charles, was taken prisoner, but his life was spared. He remained a prisoner for some time in Ashanti, and was locked up every night in a room with the heads of Sir Charles and his other companions in the war; but whether this was intended as a punishment, or was done through a superstitious feeling, is not certainly known. It is said—and, if true, it is a frightful illustration of the savage disposition of the Ashantis—that the heart of Sir Charles was devoured by the chiefs of the army, and with the idea of imbibing his courage. His flesh was dried and parceled out among the lower class of officers for the same purpose, and his bones were kept in Kumasi for a long time afterward as national fetiches.—Captain Raydon, of the Cape Coast militia, was sacrificed to the town fetich. Major Chisholm and Captain Laing, both belonging to Sir Charles's staff, not being able to reach the scene of action in time, as soon as they heard of the defeat and death of the governor, retreated to Cape Coast Castle as rapidly as possible, with the view of placing that in a state of defense. The allied army, of whom there were not less than thirty thousand, were so completely dismayed by this defeat that they could not be induced to make another stand against the enemy. But instead of following up the advantage they had gained, the Ashantis showed a willingness to renew a friendly alliance with the English, and their overtures for peace were made through the Dutch governor of Elmina."

After several hostile engagements,

Sir Neill Campbell received peremptory orders if it could be honorably done to put an end to the war. The natives under English protection were opposed to peace, but the English governor was inflexible.

"The king of Ashanti was required to deposit four thousand ounces of gold (about \$72,000) at Cape Coast, to purchase ammunition for the allied army in case he should provoke hostilities again; and that two of the royal family, who were named, should be sent to Cape Coast as hostages.

"The king, however, was never fully brought into these measures until 1831, when he sent down to Cape Coast his own son, Kwanta Missah, and Ansah, the son of the late king, his brother, with six hundred ounces of gold, to be lodged there as security for his own good behavior;* and by this act virtually renounced his claim to the sovereignty over the countries of the allied chiefs.

"By this war all the maritime country, and the kingdoms of Denkera and Warsaw, in the interior, were lost to the Ashanti country. But notwithstanding these reverses and losses, they still continue to be a wealthy, warlike, and powerful people, perhaps as much so as any negro kingdom in Western Africa."

The government of this kingdom is a cruel despotism, and the king holds absolute authority over the property and lives of his subjects, of the nobles as well as of the common people. No one ordered into his presence knows whether he is to be

*Both of these young men were afterward taken to England and educated there, and are now living in Ashanti, and one as a missionary.

honored or put to death. Slavery prevails, and on a large scale, many of the caboceros owning as many as a thousand slaves each.

"They are procured in various ways. All prisoners of war, if not executed, are reduced to slavery, and distributed among the officers of the army. Many are reduced to this condition by misconduct. But much the greater proportion of them are pagan negroes brought from the interior by their Mohammedan conquerors and sold as slaves. A great accumulation of domestic slaves has taken place in Ashanti since the suppression of the trade along the seacoast. So long as there was a free outlet for them to foreign countries, the trade in slaves was very active in Ashanti; and the excessive number there at present results from the continued flow of this stream without any outlet for it. This tide has already slackened, however, and must ere long cease to flow. The maritime tribes are beginning to find out that they have already more domestic slaves than is consistent with their safety or comfort; and the present distinction between masters and slaves must gradually disappear, or, servile wars will take place that may leave the slaves in the ascendancy.

"Slavery is not here, or in any other part of Africa, what it is in most other portions of the world.—In some of its aspects it is a mere nominal affair; and nowhere, in Africa, can slaves be regarded in any other light than as dependents. He is expected to acknowledge the superiority of his master, to constitute a part of his retinue when he makes a display of his riches, accompany him on his war expeditions, assist in building his houses and in cultivating his farm; but in other respects he has a larger margin of

liberty than the peasantry in many parts of Europe.

"Masters here would abuse their power if the fear of witchcraft, in which slaves are supposed to be particularly skilled, did not act as a most salutary check. In many cases the law, or what is the same thing, public opinion, allows a man the power of life and death over his slaves, but he will not hastily resort to extreme measures when he knows a thousand secret invisible engines of witchcraft may be let loose against him. * * * * In many parts of Western Africa slaves who conduct themselves with propriety and modesty often rise to respectability in the community, and become themselves owners of slaves. The writer knows several cases where slaves themselves have owned a larger number of bondmen than their own masters; and anomalous as it may appear, it is nevertheless true, in many parts of the country at least, that the relationship between the slave and his master is indispensable to the security and the happiness of the former in the community where they live. This grows out of the feudal nature of their government, in which certain leading characters, who have acquired prominence in society by age, by military exploits, or by the accumulation of wealth, are the arbiters in all matters of general interest, and are the defenders of all the common people who range themselves under their standards.—As the slave cannot claim protection on the score of consanguinity, he must do it on the score of being a dependent. Otherwise he would be liable to all sorts of oppressions at the hands of a community which has no proper sense of individual rights. Besides which, the term slave does not bear all the opprobrium here that it does in other

parts of the world. The distinction between slave and master is not so broad; and the former, especially where a good understanding has existed for some time, looks up to the latter more as a father and protector than master.

"Polygamy is a favorite institution with the Ashantis, and, like everything of the kind, it is carried to an extravagant length. A man's importance in society is rated according to the number of his wives and slaves; and naturally enough, the only limit known to the multiplication of them in a country where both can be had for money, is a man's ability to purchase. In Ashanti the law limits the king to three thousand three hundred and thirty-three. Whether it requires him to come up to this mark is not known. Public opinion requires him to have a very large number in order to his respectability; he must have more at least than any of his caboceers. * * * No one is permitted to see them except the king's female relatives, or such messengers as he may send, and even these must communicate with them through their bamboo walls. Sometimes they go forth in a body through the streets, but are always preceded by a company of boys, who warn the people to get out of the way, and avoid the unpardonable offence of seeing the king's wives. * * *

"All kinds of expedients are practiced to procure wives. Girls are betrothed at a very early age, and, of course, with no reference to their personal preferences. Cases are mentioned where they are betrothed even when not more than five years of age. An Ashanti lady regards it as a very flattering token of admiration to have overtures made for a young daughter, and it is said engagements even earlier than this are sometimes actually

made. * * * Any liberties taken with a girl under betrothment by a third person, is regarded and treated in the same manner as if they had been taken with one of the man's married women. Adultery is not uncommon, though severely punished when detected.

"The Ashanti wife is not placed on a footing of social equality with her husband. Her position is a menial one, and she seldom aspires to anything higher than merely to gratify the passions of her husband. She never takes a seat at the social board with him. Indeed it would be regarded as a degradation on the part of the husband. * * *

"The population of Kumasi, the capital of Ashanti, has been variously estimated, by white men who have been there, from fifteen to two hundred thousand. M'Queen, in his Geographical Survey of Africa, after bringing together the estimates of Bowdich, Dupuis, and others, comes to the conclusion that the population is probably about one hundred thousand; and Mr. Beecham, who derives his information from Mr. Freeman, a highly respectable missionary at Cape Coast, and one who has had better means of forming a correct judgment on the subject than any other man living, adopts the estimate of M'Queen as being the nearest to the true state of the case.

"The same author estimates the population of Ashanti proper at 1,000,000. Including the population of the tributary provinces, he supposes it would not be less than 3,000,000. If we include the maritime population from Cape Appollonia to the river Volta, the entire population of the Gold Coast would amount to four or five millions.—This, however, can be regarded only as an approximation to the true

result. The slave trade and the desolating wars of the early part of the nineteenth century no doubt reduced the population very considerably. But the suppression of the slave trade and thirty years of uninterrupted peace have repaired this breach to some extent, so that it is now very nearly as great as it ever was.

"The soil is productive, and yields abundantly Indian corn, sugar cane, yams, potatoes, plantains, bananas, ground nuts, melons, onions, and various other articles of food, and many kinds of tropical fruit.

"Cotton, indigo, and coffee, are raised in sufficient quantities for the present demand, but they might be increased indefinitely, and no doubt will be, as the people advance in civilization.

"The style of building in Ashanti is not unlike that along the seacoast already described. Their houses are built with clay walls, generally one story high, and covered with grass thatch. Sometimes they are very large, and have many rooms. The walls and doors are painted with a species of chalk, and pictures of animals and grotesque figures of all kinds are drawn upon their doors and window-shutters. The houses of the nobles and principal men are so constructed as to inclose a hollow-square, into which the apartments of the different wives all open. The side fronting the main street has a projection of the roof, some eight or ten feet, under which there are lounges, and where the master of the house receives his visitors.

"The Ashantis are well versed in many of the mechanic arts. They manufacture gold ornaments of various kinds, and many of them with much real taste. They fabricate swords, agricultural implements,

wooden stools, and cotton cloths of beautiful figures and very substantial texture. Their only perfect dye is the indigo blue. To get a red color to work into the web, they not unfrequently unravel yards of crimson silk velvet, which they procure at Cape Coast for this purpose.

"Ashanti has a large amount of commerce with the interior kingdoms of Africa. Kumasi is occasionally visited by caravans from Housa, Bornou, and Timbuctu, and it is said there have been caravans even from Cairo and Tripoli. The chief exports of the country are gold dust, ivory, and the gura nut. A portion of the gold dust and most of the ivory are taken to the forts on the seacoast and exchanged for European manufactures. Much gold goes by way of Housa to Timbuctu, and from thence to the Barbary States. The gura nut is a species of large red bean, of a bitter taste, but greatly prized for its tonic properties. It grows on a tree resembling somewhat the magnolia, and is to be found only along the seacoast regions. The tree bears a large number of pods, in appearance and size not unlike a cucumber. Each of these pods contains a half dozen or more of these irregular shaped beans. They are greatly prized by the interior nations, and especially by travelers who have to perform long journeys, and many times without sufficient food.

"The gold is procured both by washing and digging. The soil everywhere in Ashanti seems to be impregnated with it, and large quantities are procured from the sand even of the streets of Kumasi.—There are, besides, very rich mines, and especially in Gaman, where the gold is procured in large lumps. The mines are very imperfectly

worked, and some of the richest are sacred to their fetiches, and are not worked at all. These mines would, no doubt, have long since fallen into the hands of white men and have had their value fully tested, but for two difficulties; first, the Ashantis, a terrible horde of savages, would have to be conquered and driven out of the country; and next, the unhealthiness of the country, which no sword could overcome, would thoroughly prevent

white men from working them—It is best for both whites and blacks that these mines should be worked just as they are. The world is not suffering for the want of gold, and the comparatively small quantities that are brought to the seacoast by the Ashantis keep them in continual intercourse with civilized men, and ultimately, no doubt, will be the means of introducing civilization and christianity among them."

(To be continued.)

Late from Liberia.

Emigrant ships, especially when the number of passengers is large, are in long voyages more or less liable to suffer from sickness. The extent of it on board of the *Elvira Owen*, it may be difficult to account for, in view of the special care taken to guard against it. It is probable the measles came on board at Savannah, and the spreading of this disease would very naturally induce and multiply or aggravate cases of diarrhæa. Our Special Agent was most earnest and unremitting—(though very much indisposed for a time himself)—in his attentions to the afflicted, and doubtless did much by his care and skill for their relief.

MONROVIA, August 13, 1856.

Rev. R. R. Gurley,

Cor. Sec. A. C. S.

My dear Sir:—I wrote you a few short and scarcely legible lines on the 10th instant, immediately as I landed here, to go *via* England by the British Steamer "Retriever," which left in the hour after our arrival.

By the "General Pierce," which sails to-morrow for Baltimore, I repeat the information, that after a long passage of *fifty days* we arrived in safety on Sunday the 10th inst. I have, however, to add, that disease and death made sad havoc among the emigrants. We buried twenty-one of our number in the great deep, besides two infants, who were born on board. The measles and diarrhæa raged fearfully among us. There were *ninety-nine* cases of the former disease, which spread from the children to youth and adults, was followed in many cases by diarrhæa, of which I had over *one hundred and twenty cases*, and which proved fatal to many. These complaints were not confined to the persons of color: Out of twenty-two whites on board, *one only* of them escaped the diarrhæa. For more than two weeks I myself seemed to be wasting away under its dreadful and obstinate attack, and though night and day obliged to attend to the sick, dying, and dead, yet through the great mercy of a kind and watchful Providence, was restored to convalescence and finally to perfect health. Since we arrived two more of our children have died, leaving 296 (not including the two returned Liberians) to be disposed of. I send you an offi-

cial and explicit account of the deaths.

I was received with the utmost cordiality by his excellency President Benson, the Society's agent W. H. Dennis, Esq., and the Society's physician Dr. Roberts. At an official meeting between the two former and myself, held yesterday, the question as to the location of the second Receptacle with a large company of the newly-arrived emigrants, was carefully and impartially discussed, and after hearing all the arguments for and against the respective claims of the two places in nomination, viz: *Sinou* and *Grand Cape Mount*, we were unanimously of the opinion that *Cape Mount* should be preferred. To *Cape Mount* then we go, to put up the second Receptacle, and to locate one hundred emigrants, while seventy remain in *Monrovia*, ninety go to *Kentucky* and other settlements on the *St. Paul's* river, and thirty-six to *Cape Palmas*. I presume it is unnecessary to recapitulate the reasons which led us to the above results. I will only add that when I came to hear all of them, I unhesitatingly concurred with the President and Agent in their selection.

The site for the Receptacle to be located in *Monrovia* is not yet fully determined upon. A difference of opinion prevailing between Dr. Roberts and Mr. Dennis, those gentlemen having very deferentially determined that your *Special Agent* shall be umpire, and to-day we are to examine together the two proposed localities. His excellency the President has no objection to either, and I shall try to weigh so carefully, and examine so thoroughly, the claimed advantages of the two sites, as to arrive at a conclusion which I trust will result in a *unanimous* vote. *We must not be divided.* At the same time a building so expensive,

so admirably planned and constructed, to be such a permanent blessing to the cause of colonization, must be wisely located the comparative healthfulness of the locality being in my humble opinion the *sine qua non*.

It has rained without scarcely any intermission all the time since our arrival. For the many years of my residence in *Africa* I never knew such a rainy season, and should it continue to be so inclement we will make but slow progress in landing cargo. The emigrants who came on shore with their effects, got very wet. Mr. Dennis is quite energetic in procuring temporary residences for them, and thus far they are quite pleased and contented.

In reference to the still more important question of the *Interior Settlement*, I am making every inquiry of those who have visited the *Goulah* as well as *Bassa* table lands, previous to my own personal exploration. Every such inquiry leads to a confirmation of my previous convictions of a preference for the former. Notwithstanding which, however, I shall visit and examine, *Providence* permitting, both countries, and decide after the most careful and deliberate investigation.

I am, my dear sir,

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

JOHN SEYS,

Special Agent A. C. S.

LATER.

From a letter dated *Monrovia*, 29th of August, to the Rev. Wm. McLain, Financial Secretary, from Mr. Seys, we learn that the *Elvira Owen* was to sail for *Grand Cape Mount*, with about one hundred emigrants, a physician, Dr. Roberts, with boats to aid the landing of the cargo and emigrants, and several

mechanics to put up the Receptacle destined for that place. He had also made a contract for the erection, in a brief time, on Crown Hill in Monrovia, of the Receptacle landed there. Mr. Seys says:—"The accounts which I have received, and am daily receiving, of Cape Mount, are of the most encouraging character, and I am quite sanguine that we have selected a most excellent place for the second Receptacle, and part of our late expedition. The elevation, the beautiful site for the town, the fertile soil, the most superior water gushing from a mountain spring, that, it is said, never fails in the driest weather, but pours down the mountain side to the settlement in copious supplies, cool, clear, and of the purest kind, all conspire to make me anxious to see for myself.

"Our people landed here merely to recruit, and ultimately designed for Kentucky or Clay-Ashland, are all doing well. Several heads of families have gone up, spied out the land, selected their future localities, returned delighted—indeed they could not be otherwise—packed up family and effects, and have gone and occupied rented houses in which they will acclimate, meantime, while well and able to work, putting in a crop to help them to live, when off the hands of the Society. I have urged this most strenuously upon all who are agriculturists, and they are taking ad-

vice. Ware, Baldwin, Fulkerson, Holderness, and their families, have already gone, and Law, Morton, and others, are preparing to follow. It has been the ruin of hundreds who have come here, to remain in Monrovia, eat up their six months provisions, spend their little change, and then being turned on their own resources, without trade, garden or farm in cultivation, to become discouraged."

LATEST.

Arrival of the Ship and Mr. Seys at Cape Mount.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, Sept. 10, 1856.

Rev. and Dear Sir:—It has now been about four weeks since, by the General Pierce, I penned you a few lines. Since when, nothing of much interest has occurred. You will, no doubt, learn from your agent, Mr. Dennis, all necessary particulars with reference to the emigrants by the Elvira Owen.—This ship anchored at Robertsport (Cape Mount) on the 31st ult., where about a hundred of the emigrants have been landed, and one of the Receptacles will be erected. Rev. John Seys and Dr. Roberts accompanied them. As much anxiety is felt by the friends of the cause in the United States, as to how the emigrants will fare at the new settlement of Robertsport, as also its susceptibility of being made a flourishing settlement, I will simply subjoin a copy of a letter received from Rev. J. Seys, who as your special agent, will, no doubt, write you fully on that subject.

"ROBERTSPORT,
Sept. 3d, 1856.

To His Excellency,
S. A. BENSON,
Pres. Rep. La.

MY DEAR SIR:—It gives me much pleasure to inform you that we anchored here at ten minutes past two, p. m., on Sunday afternoon, (31st ult.) after a pleasant run of six and a half hours.

Contrary to the very excited fears of some of our friends at Monrovia, we found the beach so good, that on Monday we landed fifty-one of our emigrants, with a quantity of stores, baggage, &c., &c., and yesterday thirty-five more. The weather has been very fine, the anchorage good, and the water so bold that our ship, large as she is, lays within half mile of the beach, thus enabling our boats to make a number of trips per day.

I am delighted with this place; there is nothing wanted, but men, means, and enterprise, to make it one of the most flourishing commercial ports in Western Africa: while the fertile soil, the pure and cool, and abundant supply of excellent water, all conspire to make it a most desirable home for our emigrants from the United States. It ought to be built up and sustained with the utmost energy and zeal.

The accommodations for the new emigrants were ample: but as the floors were only matted, I had plank landed, floors laid, and poles cut for the purpose: and our people are quite contented, and getting settled.

As I write by a courier expressly hired for the purpose, and he walks the beach, and is already to start, I must refrain from enlarging, but close, by subscribing myself,

Respectfully, your Excellency's obedient servant and friend,

(Signed) JOHN SEYS,
Special Agent A. C. S."

Having written to you several times within the last three months, I have nothing of interest to add.—You will be able to gather the Liberian news from the Herald, and correspondents. The books and surgical instruments from the estate of the late Dr. Kittredge, are safely

and most gratefully received, and will be duly acknowledged.

I have the honor, sir, to be your obedient servant,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Rev. R. R. Gurley,

Cor. Sec. A. C. S.

P. S.—I sent the Government Schooner Lark, up to Robertsport a week previous to the sailing of the ship for that port, to make preparation, and to give her presence during, and assist in, the landing from the ship, so as to accelerate her discharge.

APPEAL FOR AID.

President Benson, in a letter to the Financial Secretary, expresses in very emphatic terms his hope for aid before the close of the year from the Society. A few thousand dollars in supplies would be an immense benefit, which under the heavy pecuniary pressure arising from the late war, and the great suffering produced by it, especially to the people of Sinou, he thinks will not be denied. The Society has every disposition to meet the wishes of President Benson, but cannot do so without increased means. Shall they be granted? Will New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, with aid from other places, send out a ship with supplies to Liberia? Shall it be done immediately? Or will they enable this Society to do it?

The Colonization and Missionary Ship.

ERE the issue of our next number this vessel (yet nameless) will be launched and speedily made ready

for her first voyage to Liberia. When finished, we will endeavor to obtain an architectural description of her

construction, fitting out and character:—It is enough for our present purpose to say, that she will be in every respect a first class ship, of near 650 tons register, capable of carrying about three hundred emigrants or steerage passengers, all told, and sixteen first class cabin passengers, with every arrangement, precaution and preparation for the health and comfort of all.

When the ship is completed, she will be placed in the service of the American Colonization Society, and our connection with her will cease; yet it seems necessary, in order to secure that patronage which will be a material aid to the Society, to give a brief sketch or programme of what will, most probably, be her business or course of operations. Past experience has taught us, that a sailing emigrant ship, desirous of obtaining freight and cabin passengers, should have stated times of sailing from the United States, at least, if not from Liberia. This cannot be done with any reliable certainty if more than two voyages per annum are determined upon: so much time being required on the coast for discharging and receiving cargo and passengers at the several ports or landing places. Another objection would exist to attempting three voyages per annum, even did the time permit; the season, both for sailing from our ports and landing in Liberia, would be unpropitious, especially the former. The gathering of emigrants and their departure from our coast in the winter season, which would necessarily be the case in one of the three voyages, is always attended with suffering and often great injury to health. Besides this, it is almost impossible to induce free emigrants to go, except in the fall or spring, and generally inconvenient in case of large manumissions, as the services of the peo-

ple are desired during harvest. Undoubtedly then, two voyages per annum will be decided upon—one in the spring, and the other in the fall, say 1st of May and November. Under all circumstances, these two periods seem to be the most desirable.

This arrangement will allow the ship full time on the coast for discharging and receiving cargo, and the transportation of transient passengers which may be required, and will guarantee (dangers of the seas excepted) her being in a United States port, ready to receive freight and emigrants at the appointed time, so that no disappointment, delay or hindrance will likely be experienced, as has been uniformly the case when three voyages per annum have been attempted.

We calculate the ship will be able to take, on an average, about 1500 barrels in bulk of freight out, at each voyage, besides emigrants' effects, provisions, and shipments necessarily made by the Society. That the Society may not suffer for lack of this freight, it is desirable that contracts should, if practicable, be made with associations or individuals for a given amount of freight at each voyage; or for all freight any party may have occasion to send, that could as well be sent by this ship. It is very desirable in all respects, and most in harmony with the objects of the Society, that contracts of this nature should be made first with the Missionary Societies, especially those having missions within the colonies or their influence; and no doubt all such associations would rather the Colonization Society should have any benefit or profit that might accrue from their freight than other parties. The Society, too, may with confidence expect the patronage of all the Missionary Societies in taking their pas-

sengers, not only to and from Liberia, as occasion may require, but while on the coast, passing up and down from port to port. The proposition has been entertained and strongly advocated of building a vessel for the express use of the various missionaries of different denominations in Africa, to transport them to and fro as their business or state of health may require. Probably the great expense necessarily attendant upon the measure, was the sole cause of its not being adopted. We trust that the Society's ship will go far to supply this *desideratum*, her arrangements for cabin passengers having been made at great expense for this express purpose. She has a full poop deck cabin, 42 feet in length, with very large, well-ventilated state-

rooms, a bathing-room, and every arrangement calculated to render an invalid passenger comfortable. At each voyage she will visit all the settlements twice, remaining from four to six weeks on the coast, thereby affording as much time for a sea excursion as any one would likely be able to spare from their duties on shore—especially if indulged in twice a year.

We hope the Secretaries of the Missionary Societies will early make arrangements with the American Colonization Society to secure the advantages which this ship offers for purposes above specified.

On her return voyage the ship will be able to take at least 2,500 barrels freight in her lower hold, quite equal no doubt to all demands at any one voyage.—*Md. Col. Jour.*

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

Liberian Affairs.

Internal Improvements.

At the late meeting of the Legislature of Maryland in Liberia, the following resolutions were made in reference to internal improvements, &c.

1st. Three premiums in land to be offered annually for the three best cultivated farms in the community.

2d. The townships to be kept clear of the bushes and shrubs which have for so long a time been a nuisance; also the bushes on the Maryland Avenue and the several other roads, are to be kept down to a certain distance on each side—the former to the distance of seventy-five feet and the latter forty-five feet.

3d. A bill has also passed on fencing, rendering it necessary that every farmer, before being able to recover damages for the trespass of stock on his premises, must have a

good post and rail fence four feet high.

The subject of a circulating medium has also received further attention during this session of the General Assembly; and we have reason to hope that the great inconveniences which we now experience for the want of a currency will soon be met.

Postal Arrangements in Liberia.

We find in the Herald of May 7th, "An act creating post offices and post routes in each county in Liberia," of which we give a synopsis. Three post offices, one at Monrovia, one at Bassa, and one at Greenville. A postmaster general and three sub-postmasters, who shall be the collectors of the above ports—to be increased, however, as the case may require. The masters of all vessels, Liberian or foreign, on entering port

to deposit letters at the office, or deliver the same to the officer—letters to consignees and to places out of the Republic excepted. Rates of postage on letters under half an ounce three cents; "letters over a half ounce, or part of an ounce over one ounce, one cent additional postage to be added to the double postage,"—(rather intricate.) Newspapers and pamphlets one-quarter of a cent. Letters sent by express, if single, twelve cents, if double, twenty-five, and so on. We can scarcely determine if prepayment is demanded; we conclude not, however: the language of the act is, "it shall be the duty of the postmaster to receive the postage on all letters, &c., delivered—letters to be forwarded out of the Republic excepted." Letters remaining in the office over three days to be adver-

tised, and then to pay double postage; if not called for in ninety days, to go to head-quarters as dead letters. Not lawful to send letters by same conveyance as the mail without mailing. Postmaster general not to receive over \$100 per annum. All letters *from* the following named officers on public business, free of postage—not including letters *to* the same:—The President and Vice President; Secretary of State; Secretary of the Treasury; Attorney General; Postmaster General; Postmasters; Collectors of Customs; Superintendents; Registers; Brigade General; Brigade Major; Colonels of the Regiments; and during the session of the Legislature, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives; Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Explorations of Africa, by Dr. David Livingston.

The 24th and 25th volumes of the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society contain very interesting reports of this celebrated African traveler. The following abstract of his last report now, but not then, published, was communicated to the Society some months ago by Sir Roderrick Murchison:—"These letters of Dr. Livingston, including his observations and map, will be found printed in the 25th volume of the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society. A short abstract will therefore suffice: He left the confluence of the Luba and Leambye, lat. 14° 11' S. and lon. 23° 40' E., to travel to the west coast of Africa. Sekeletu, the king of that country, (under whose protection he had been long exploring) furnished him with twenty-seven men and with oxen; and Dr. Livingston proceeded by the way of Lunda, whose king, Matiamvo, is well known to the Portuguese. Many flooded rivers and plains were crossed by the

party, and at lat. 10° 17' S. they forded the Cosai river, having entered upon a new river system. The Lunda country is forest land, alternating with sward. The trees are interlaced with creepers, and covered with mosses and lichens. Every thing indicated a humid climate. Thence they passed to an elevated table land, overgrown with cape heaths and rhododendrons, and finally arrived at a sudden descent of 2,000 feet, at the foot of which lay the wonderfully fertile valley of the Cassange and the river Quango; 90 or 100 miles to the west of this descent appeared the edge of a similar table land, but looking in the far distance like a range of mountains. The tribes were found to alter for the worse, as the Portuguese territories were approached, and heavy fines were levied on the Doctor's party upon the most frivolous pretences, but actual collision was avoided. Once within the Portuguese territories, he pays full tribute

to the courtesy and kindness he experienced at the hands of the authorities and others. He arrived at Loanda laboring under severe illness, having suffered very frequently from intermittent fevers. He adds that the Casai and Quango are reported by intelligent natives, who profess knowledge of the country, and who are believed by Portuguese traders, to join somewhere north of Cassange, and to form the Congo or Zaire of Capt. Tuckey. Dr. Livingston announced his intention of returning to the interior, and of visiting King Matiamvo, and subsequently of descending to Quillimane on the east coast of Africa, by the Leambye river, (which he entertains no doubt is identical with the Zambeze.) Dr. Livingston did so return, and writes from Cassange describing the province of Angola, through which he had then passed twice."

In the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society for April and May, Mr. Gabriel, H. B. M. Arbitrator at Loanda, informs Lord Clarendon that he had just received a letter from Dr. Livingston, dated at Natick in the Borotse Country, distant about 800 miles from Loanda. This letter came by some native traders to Pongo Androngo, a Portuguese settlement in the interior of that province, and was immediately forwarded to Loanda.

"It conveys (says Mr. Gabriel) the pleasing intelligence, that, after having surmounted all the perils and hardships which presented themselves in his progress

through the hostile tribes of the Chiboque and Balonda, and overcome the opposition of a native chief in crossing the river Cosai, he was, to use his own words, "at home, received with enthusiasm at all the different towns and villages through which he passed, and wanted for nothing the people had to give." He had been detained ten days at Natick, waiting the construction of canoes with which to descend the Zambezi, but was to start the day after the date of his letter to me; and having the stream of the river in his favor, he expected to arrive at the Chobe in fifteen or twenty days.

Notwithstanding all the sufferings which he had undergone in the earlier part of his journey, Dr. Livingston, I am rejoiced to say, informs me that on the date of his letter he was, through the merciful providence of God, in as good health as he ever enjoyed in his life, adding "You will be pleased to learn that my men are all in high spirits, and prepared for another trip, although as we have had to sell almost every thing for food, they have but little to show after their long absence from home."

We take the following from a recent paper:

GREAT TRAVELER.—Dr. Livingston, the celebrated African traveler, has arrived safe at the Mauritius. He completed in his last tour a journey through southern tropical Africa, from Loando to Quillemain, in the east.

The Province of Angola—By Dr. Livingston.

[From the Royal Geographical Journal for 1855.]

CASSANGE,

February 13th, 1855.

The Province of Angola possesses great fertility and beauty, and its capabilities, both agriculturally and commercially, are of a very high order; indeed I do not fear contradiction in asserting it to be the richest in resources of Western Africa.

As I have now had the advantage of passing through the province twice, and have honestly endeavored to obtain correct knowledge of the country, I venture to give you my impressions, as not calculated to mislead any except those whose general views of the world are much more gloomy than mine.

As we proceed from the coast inland, the country, except in the vicinity of rivers, presents a rather arid appearance. There are not many trees, but abundance of hard coarse grass. But the low meadow lands of several miles width, lying adjacent to the rivers, are sufficiently fertile, and yield annually fine crops of sugarcane, different vegetables, and manioc, (the staff of life through all this part of Africa); also, oranges, bananas, and mangoes of excellent quality. Proceeding eastward, we enter on a different sort of country, about longitude 14° E. It is mountainous, well-watered with perennial streams, and mollified by fogs deposited from the western winds, which come regularly to different places at different hours every day. Near the Muria we enter dense forests, whose gigantic trees, covered with scarlet and other colored blossoms, and giving support to numerous enormous climbers, with the curious notes of strange tropical birds, present the idea of excessive luxuriance, and recall the feelings of wildness produced when standing in similar sylvan scenery in the interior of Brazil. The palm which yields the oil of commerce, grows everywhere. Pine apples, bananas, and different kinds of South American fruit trees introduced by the missionaries, flourish in the woods, though apparently wild and totally uncared for. Most excellent coffee, from a few seeds of the celebrated Mocha, propagates itself spontaneously in the forests which line the mountain sides. Cotton of rather inferior quality finds itself so well suited with climate and soil, that it appears as if indigenous. Provisions are abundant and cheap. Ten pounds of the produce of the manioc plant, which under the classical appellation "*Revalenta Arabica*," sells in England for twenty-two shillings, may in the district referred to be purchased for one penny. Labor, too, is abundant and cheap; two pence per day is considered

good wages by carpenters, smiths, potters, &c., as well as by common laborers. The greatest drawback the population has in developing the resources of the country, is the want of carriage roads for the conveyance of produce to market. The slave trade led to the neglect of every permanent source of wealth. All the merchandise of the interior was transported on the shoulders and heads of the slaves, who equally with the goods were intended for exportation. And even since the traffic has been effectually repressed by our cruisers, human labor for transport has alone been available. This is a most expensive and dilatory system, as the merchants and persons of smaller means, on whose industry access to a proper market would have a most beneficial effect, possess no stimulus for exertion in its cultivation. Some use is made of the river Zenza by means of canoes, and considerable trade is carried on between the districts on the Coanza and Loanda by the same means; but the bars at the mouths of both rivers present serious obstacles to speedy transit.

The country still further inland becomes gradually more open; Ambaca presents an undulating surface, with ranges of mountains on each side in the distance. It possesses a great number of fine little streams, which might be turned to much advantage for water-power and irrigation. Both it and Pongo Andongo abound in cattle. The latter seems more elevated; for as we cross the Litete, the boundary between the two districts, we enter upon the same vegetation and trees which characterize Lunda. Wheat, grapes and European vegetables, grow in nearly the same spots with bananas and other tropical fruits. Indeed, by selecting proper localities, cotton, sugar, coffee, and other products of hot climates, might be raised to any amount in this fine and beautiful country, together with many of the grains

and fruits of colder regions. No attempts have hitherto been made to develop its resources. It is but lately that coffee plantations were turned to as a source of wealth. Some were discovered during my progress, and the actual extent of the tree is still unknown; I saw it at Tula Mangonge, nearly three hundred miles from the coast. Different kinds of gum abound, as gum elemi, India rubber, &c., and among metals, very superior iron all through the country; rich copper ore exists in the interior of Ambriz, and there are indications of coal.

Cassange is at present the farthest inland station of the Portuguese. It may be called the commercial capital of the interior. Trade in ivory and wax is carried on with great vigor and success; and large quantities of English cotton goods are sent into the country beyond, by means of native or half-blood Portuguese. The merchants treat their customers with great liberality. At the time I write Captain Neves is preparing presents, consisting of cloth, beads, carpets, furniture, &c., of upwards of £50 value, for *Matiambo*, the most powerful potentate east of this. This chief lives about longitude 24°, and monopolizes the trade which but for him might pass to tribes called Kangika, beyond him.

The deep valley of Cassange is wonderfully fertile, but success in trade prevents the merchants from paying any attention to agriculture. The soil, so far as present experience goes, would place Mr. Mechi's pipes for liquid manure at a discount, for it requires nothing but labor: the more it is worked the more fruitful it becomes.

The following is an ideal section of the country between 20° and 10° south latitude and 13° to 18° east longitude, and is sent with a full knowledge of its imperfections. I would scarcely have ventured to remit it all, in its present state, but having once

indulged the hope of forming a geological map of the country north of the Orange river, as far as Lake N'gami, I made a very extensive collection of specimens of rocks for the purpose. As I did not know many of them, while waiting for further information, I lost both specimens and papers in the destruction of Kolobeng by the Boers. This misfortune makes me anxious to send any information I can obtain as early as possible. The following additional remarks may be serviceable:

Between 30° and 40°, in the district of Cassange, the igneous rocks indicated at 2 have evidently run through gorges in the mountain ranges 4 4 4, and have tilted up schist, gneiss, &c.; and in the latter, veins may be seen, or rather cracks, filled with a dark blue rock exactly like clay slate. Between 3 and 4, too, in the districts of Cazengo and Golungo Alto, abundance of excellent iron ore occurs, some strongly magnetic, other parts not, but all very largely impregnated with the metal. To the north of 2 and 3, near the River Dande, petroleum is reported, and so it is said to occur southwards of 5, from under the dark red sandstone which forms the crust of the country. The spot reported is on the banks of the Coanza and near Cambambe. Veins of copper appear on the banks of the Coanza in the same district, but I did not see them. The rocks of Pungo Andongo (7) are large masses of conglomerate, about three or four hundred feet above the surrounding country. They stand in parallel lines, nearly north and south in direction, and rather more than a mile in length. The conglomerate stands on horizontal strata of dark red sandstone, and this in a very small proportion to the other materials, forms the matrix. They are granite, gneiss, porphyry, schist, clay, and sandstone, trap, syenite, greenstone, quartzite, &c., all rounded and water-worn, and forming immense masses of shingle. There is also

a kind of soft limestone containing sea shells on the tops of some of the rocks.

The government of the country may be described as a military one, and closely resembles that which Sir Harry Smith endeavored in vain to introduce among the Caffres. The imposts are exceedingly light, consisting of a tax of eight pence on each hearth, and six pence on each head of cattle. Something is also levied on gardens near the coast, and on weavers and smiths. The population is large, between five and six hundred thousand souls being under the sway of the Portuguese; and of this large number the majority are free born. In those districts to the statistics of which I had access, the slaves did not form five per cent. of the entire population, and a very large proportion was dependent on agriculture alone. There are very few whites comparatively; and from the polite way in which persons of color are addressed and admitted to the tables of the more affluent it might be inferred that there is as little prejudice against color as in any country in the world. Nothing struck me as more remarkable, than the change produced on convicts by their residence in this colony. No sooner do they arrive than they are enlisted into the first regiment of the line, and perform similar duties to our Foot Guards in London. The eleven thousand inhabitants of Loanda go comfortably to bed every night, although they know that the citadels and all the arms of Loanda are in the hands of convicts, many of whom have been transported for life. The officers are not supposed to have been guilty of any offence against the laws of their country, and probably they may have considerable influence with the men; but their testimony is that the men perform their duty well, and are excellent soldiers. Some ascribe the remarkable change to the utter hopelessness of escape, the certainty of detection and punishment

of any crime, and the fear of being sent to the deadly district of St. Jose de Guegoe, (something like our Norfolk Island, but not so bad;) but however accounted for, the beneficial change in the men is unquestionable.

Another pleasing feature in the population is the ability of many to read and write. It is considered a disgrace in Ambaca for a free man of either color to be unable to write. This general diffusion of education is the result of the teachings of the Jesuit missionaries, who were expelled the country by the Marquis of Pombal. If the results of their teaching have been so permanent, without any thing like a proper supply of books, we may be allowed to indulge the hope that the labors of Protestants of all denominations, who endeavor to leave God's word behind them, will not be less abiding.

The commerce of Angola has been remarkably neglected by the English. For though the city of Loanda contains a population of eleven thousand souls clothed chiefly in the produce of English looms, Manchester goods constitute the circulating medium, there is not a single English house established at the capital. For this anomaly various reasons are assigned; the most cogent of these appears to be, that those who first attempted to develop a trade unfortunately accepted bills on Rio Janeiro in part payment of their cargoes, at a time when the increased numbers and vigilance of our cruisers caused the bankruptcy of many houses both in Rio and Loanda. Heavy losses were sustained, and Angola got a bad name in the mercantile world in consequence. No attempt has ever been made since. Still, with the same difficulties and burdens as the English encountered, the Americans carry on a flourishing trade with Loanda, and the Americans, it is said, do not hesitate to co-operate with slave traders, which English merchants may not do. A very large

proportion of the goods imported in other ships are English manufactures, taken in exchange for colonial produce, which has gone by the expensive and circuitous route of Lisbon—i. e., produce on which the expense of post dues, freight, commissions, etc., is paid from Loanda to Lisbon, and again thence to London. As the same round of expenses is incurred on English manufactures, a British merchant carrying merchandise direct to and from England, and dealing in Loanda in a liberal spirit, would almost certainly establish a lucrative trade.

In connection with this subject, I may be allowed to call your attention to the rivers Casai and Quango. These are reported by intelligent natives, who profess knowledge of the country, and are believed by the Portuguese traders, to join somewhere north of Cassange, and form the Congo or Zaire of Captain Tuckey. The directions in which I saw these rivers flowing appear to favor the idea. The Casai, according to the report of Matiamvo's people, whom we met, flows E. N. E. even beyond the residence of their chief; and as that is a month, or 300 miles, from

the ford, if it really makes a large bend round to the northwest after that, we can form an idea of the great importance of the attempts of Lieutenant-commander Bedingfield and others to establish commerce on the Congo. It is scarcely possible to estimate the ultimate effect which success in this most laudable effort would produce. These rivers drain such a vast extent of populous slave producing territory that they assume features of peculiar interest. The influence of the English squadron on the coast is powerfully felt throughout the country. Of this I have observed ample evidence; and no wonder this is the case, for it makes one proud of his countrymen to witness the zeal and energy with which the officers of our cruisers apply themselves to the suppression of the trade in slaves.

This is accompanied by a map, intended to replace that lost in the *Forerunner*. I have sent all my observations to Thomas Maclean, Esq., of the Royal Observatory at the Cape, and beg that they may be considered *sub judice* till he gives his opinion.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

DAVID LIVINGSTON.

NOTE.—The plate referred to on p. 246 is omitted.

Intelligence.

REV. ANDERSON B. QUAY.—This excellent man, and faithful agent and friend of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, died at Beaver, Pa., on the 22d of September. We observe just tributes to his piety and benevolence in the *Colonization Herald* and the *Presbyterian Banner*. He was a native of Chester, born in 1801, studied for the ministry at Princeton, was twice settled, but devoted some of the best and most of the closing years of his life to promote the cause of the Board of Education in the Presbyterian Church, and subsequently to bless Africa in the service of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. The *Banner* observes:

"Mr. Quay was a man of respectable talents, and was a ready, fluent and earnest speaker. His sermons were highly practical and evangelical. He was of a nervous temperament, which often exerted an unfavorable influence on his religious comfort, rendering it less equable. But, while he had seasons of despondency, in which he wrote bitter things against himself, those who knew him best could not fail to discern, in the midst of this gloom, the deep workings of religious principle clinging to the promises of the Gospel. He was honorable and steadfast in his friendship. In the different posts which he occupied, he approved himself faithful to his trust, and to the Master whom he served. And, although in the early part of his illness he had occasional seasons of darkness, and of painful conflict, as death approached his mind became calm and peaceful. He was enabled to rest upon

the promises of his covenant-keeping God with sweet confidence, declaring that he knew that the Lord was with him, and that he had no fears of death."

Truly says the editor of the Herald:

"Mr. Quay was a kind, courteous and affectionate Christian. In the relations of son, husband, father, and friend, his merit was conspicuous. In business, he was honorable, prudent, conscientious and just. In the social circle, cheerful and joyous, and in the pulpit faithful, ardent and true. He was universally loved and respected where known. In the Colonization ranks there was felt for him the warm regard of private friendship, and he was held in the highest esteem for his unceasing and devoted labors in a great cause."

LIBERIA INTERIOR ROAD COMPANY.—The Rev. A. Crummell, in an interesting communication to Benjamin Coates, Esq., of Philadelphia, which appears in the New York Colonization Journal for October, urges the propriety of the employment of suitable teachers to give instruction to emigrants during their abode in the Receptacles for six months after their arrival. He says:

"Is it not a great oversight, that while in the Receptacle they have no school, are provided with no schoolmaster? I do wish that in some way you would bring this matter before the Colonization authorities. I verily believe, that if the Society would establish a school at each Receptacle, one-half, if not more, of the emigrants would retire from the Receptacles, at the end of six months probation, capable of reading the Bible, and conscious of high duties of which they were never before aware. And how this plan would breed good citizenship! and how would it not create thrift and good neighborhood?"

"Lectures on 'Economy,' 'The Right Use of Freedom,' 'Thrift,' 'Perseverance,' 'Duty,' would be readily and voluntarily given, both by clergy and laymen, to the emigrants, if something was done in the matter of schools."

He also gives the following statement of a project set on foot for exploring the country and opening a road into the interior. We hail it as of high importance and promise.

"I must not close without advising you

—and indeed this was the purpose of this letter—of the formation of a 'Liberian Interior Road Company,' this week. We have come to the conclusion that the time has come for to press into the interior.

"A company has been organized, and measures are at once fallen upon to open a road 20 feet wide, some 200 miles interiorward. You may depend upon it, that if we succeed in being chartered at the next session of the Legislature, twelve months will not revolve ere we shall be some thirty or fifty miles in the interior. All the leaders in this matter are in earnest, are practical men, are individuals who have proven, in their own enterprise and prosperity, what can be done in Africa; and who are deeply impressed with the duty of doing great things for Liberia and the continent. Subjoined is the list of officers:

President, J. M. Richardson. *Recording Secretary*, Daniel Laing, Jr., M. D. *Corresponding Secretary*, Alexander Crummell. *Treasurer*, G. R. Ellis. *Board of Directors*, A. B. Hooper, J. D. Johnson, John Young, M. T. DeCoursey, Alex. Crummell, Philip Coker, D. J. Beam, H. W. Johnson, B. V. R. James, L. George, Henry Williams.

Capital of the Company, \$200,000. In shares of \$25.

I am, dear sir, most truly yours,

A. CRUMMELL.

SEIZURE OF AN ALLEGED SLAYER.—The barque Panchita, Naylor master, for Ambrez, (coast of Africa), was taken possession of by Capt. Faunce, of the U. S. revenue cutter Washington, on Wednesday afternoon. The barque left the city Wednesday morning in tow of steamer C. Durant, and when off Sandy Hook was boarded by Capt. Faunce and Marshals De Angelis and Helms, when, on examining the vessel and her papers, they were satisfied of the illegality of her intended voyage, and she was taken in charge by Capt. Faunce and ordered to return to the city.

On the approach of the Washington the supercargo of the barque hove overboard the private papers of the vessel; but the weights attached not being sufficient to sink them, they were recovered. These, it is said, furnish plain proof of the object of the barque's voyage.—*N. Y. Express*.

U. S. Commissioner's Office—Tuesday.
Before Commissioner Morton.

THE ALLEGED SLAYER PANCHITA.—The examination of W. R. Naylor, captain of the Panchita, was commenced to-day, and one of the mates testified that the captain

told him that she was going on a slave voyage; but this evidence was considerably weakened by the witness also testifying that the captain told him that after the vessel got to sea his intention was to seize the papers of the supercargo, in order to ascertain the true nature of the voyage.

With the exception of this evidence there was nothing to show the intended object of the voyage, except she had taken on board 72 casks of rum and dry goods, 70 water casks, and lumber which could be used as a slave deck. Examination adjourned.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of September to the 20th of October, 1856.

MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker :—	
Bangor—John Ham, Esq.....	50 00
Lubec—F. Fowler.....	5 00
Eastport—Brion Bradbury, Esq..	50 00
Calais—Hon. T. J. D. Fuller,	
\$2; Hon. George Downes, \$5;	
Joseph A. Lee, Horatio Hill,	
each \$1; Cash, 62 cents.....	9 62
	114 62

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Capt. George Barker :—	
Laconia—C. Lane, \$1; Cash,	
50 cents.....	1 50
Bristol—Mrs. A. Cavis, J. Bart-	
lett, Mrs. Wm. Green, Miss	
M. Green, Miss A. Green, ea.	
\$1.....	5 00
Franklin—Dea. C. Stone, Jas.	
Colburne, L. M. Knight, M.	
D., each \$1.....	3 00
Haverhill—N. B. Felton.....	2 00
Concord—Onslow Stearns, \$10;	
Joseph B. Walker, Lyman A.	
Walker, each \$3; Sam'l Cof-	
fin, J. W. Sargeant, each \$2;	
R. Davis, G. B. Chandler, ea.	
\$1.....	22 00
Portsmouth—Rev. Charles Bur-	
roughs, D. D., Richard Jen-	
nean, each \$5; Dan'l Knight,	
\$1.....	11 00
By Rev. John Orcutt :—	
Keene—Josiah Colony, \$5; Mrs.	
Newcomb, \$3; Mrs. Azel	
Wildes, \$2; J. D. Colony, \$1;	
Mrs. Elvira Poole, 50 cents;	
others, \$9 70.....	21 20
	65 70

VERMONT.

By Rev. John Orcutt :—	
Burlington—Mrs. E. W. Fran-	
cia, \$10; H. P. Hickok, Mrs.	
E. W. Buell, R. G. Cole, each	
\$5; P. Doolittle, Eli Chitten-	
den, H. Loomis, L. M. Ben-	
nett, each \$3; Geo. W. Bene-	
dict, N. Peck, Jr., S. Wines,	
each \$2; Rev. Dr. Wheeler,	
A. C. Spear, W. W. Part-	

ridge, Mr. Northop, Dr. Hatch,	
A. S. Dewey, W. Hotchkiss,	
D. A. Danforth, S. S. Brown,	
Cash, S. E. Howard, L. S.	
Rust, H. Matthews, D. French,	
Mrs. T. R. Fletcher, Elisha	
Barstow, Mrs. E. Morton,	
each \$1; T. K. Nichols, W.	
Seymour, Miss L. A. Catlin,	
T. M. Parker, each 50 cents;	
H. Burnitt, 25 cents.....	62 25
Middlebury—Hon. H. Seymour,	
Peter Starr, each \$5; President	
Labaree, \$2.50; Judge Swift,	
Mrs. R. Wainwright, each	
\$3; J. Davenport, J. W. Con-	
roe, J. Beckwith, Z. Beck-	
with, A. Wilcox, C. Hill, ea.	
2; Ira Allen, E. Severance, J.	
Warner, N. Parker, J. Val-	
lette, Prof. Parker, H. Long-	
worthy, E. R. Wright, H. J.	
Wilcox, Dr. Allen, A. Chap-	
man, E. Hammond, each \$1;	
H. W. Pitts, M. Ticknor, ea.	
50 cents.....	43 50
New Haven—William Nash....	10 00
Castleton—Calvin Griswold, \$13;	
Harry Griswold, B. F. Adams,	
C. S. Sherman, each \$5; Jas.	
Adams, \$4; James Adams,	
Jr., Judge Howell, each \$2;	
W. Moulton, Dea. Ward, Dea.	
Higley, Miss Sarah Ware, D.	
W. Hawkins, F. Parker, Dr.	
Joseph Perkins, J. P. Perkins,	
T. W. Rice, C. M. Willard,	
Mrs. Isaac T. Wright, Mrs.	
Ainsworth, H. Westover, Rev.	
H. O. Higley, Miss M. E.	
Wood, each \$1; Rev. E. J.	
Hallock, 75 cents; G. Buck,	
B. W. Burt, D. H. Lake, Mrs.	
T. Ellery, B. Perry, each 50	
cents; Master S. F. Griswold,	
Miss Ellen L. Cheever, each	
12½ cents; Collection in M. E.	
Church, \$7.36.....	61 86
Brattleborough—N. B. Williston,	
John Stoddard, each \$10; E.	
Kirkland, \$5; Rev. G. P. Ty-	
ler, Mrs. Van Doorn, H. A.	
Nitchie, W. S. Abbott, S. H.	

Fessenden, Judge Tyler, W. Goodhue, Dr. Putnam, J. Steen, A. Clapp, S. Root, A. H. Wright, W. Stringley, R. Wesselhooff, Dr. W. Adams, each \$1; Dea. Barber, 50 cts; F. W. Clark, Miss E. S. Dwinell, each 25 cents..... 41 00

Royalton—P. D. Blodgett, Wm. Skinner, D. C. Dennison and family, each \$5; Daniel Rix, \$2; L. Burbank, Mrs. L. Burbank, Mrs. B. Lathrop, L. L. Tilden, E. P. Nevins, M. Skinner, A. Clark, S. F. Smith, E. Wild, Mrs. Dr. Lyman, F. Adams, each \$1; D. Williams, Mrs. S. Washburn, Mrs. L. W. Hazen, each 50 cents, Mrs. E. S. Dennison, 55 cents—\$30 05, to constitute the Rev. Cyrus B. Drake, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 30 05

248 66

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. Wm. Warren:—
Farmington—J. T. Norton, F. H. Whitmore, each \$10; H. Merritt, \$5; H. Whittlesey, E. L. Heart, E. Cowles, each \$3; F. Gay, Wm. Gay, Mrs. C. Thompson, Mrs. S. Heart, J. Cowles, W. G. Rowe, T. & J. Young, W. Crampton, T. Cowles, A. Bidwell, T. Mygatt, M. Gridley, D. N. Porter, J. W. Cowles, J. Hadsall, G. Cooke, each \$1..... 50 00

Plainville—H. D. Stanley, Dea. Stanley, H. S. Gladding, A. Whiting, Wm. Root, each \$1; W. Hitchcock, 50 cents; C. Porter, A. Hamlin, each 25 cents..... 6 00

Unionville—Wm. Platner, \$2; Dea. Cowles, H. Northrup, A. S. Mills, each \$1; L. Richards, 50 cents..... 5 50

Enfield—Mrs. S. Lusk, Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, each 10, in part to complete life membership Am. Col. Soc.; Dr. Grant, \$10; Dr. Spaulding, E. Potter, R. Abbey, C. Abbey, Dea. Pease, S. R. Pease, Mrs. P. Chapin, H. Abbey, Alice Hamilton, A. Clark, A. King, I. E. Pease, I. King, A. King, Jr., each \$1; L. Watson, \$2; A. Johnson, H. Pease, J. Abbey, Mrs. R. Allen, S. Phelps,

F. Chapin, W. Adams, H. Ellis, each 50 cents; R. Parsons, A. S. Wells, each 25 cents; Cash, 85 cents..... 51 35

Suffield—J. Fowler, \$5; E. M. Hanchett, \$4; F. H. Spencer, Dr. Rising, H. P. Kent, each \$3; Mrs. H. Spencer, G. Fuller, A. King, each \$2; S. R. Palmer, M. Lester, O. Williston, Mrs. Gay, P. M. Brown, Dea. Fuller, Dea. King, H. Fuller, H. A. Pratt, D. Hale, Rev. J. K. Miller, D. W. Norton, Mrs. Hathaway, C. Mather, M. Hathaway, each \$1; A. Loomis, \$2; S. Remington, E. F. King, P. Gallop, Mrs. Clark, H. N. Prout, each 50 cents; Mrs. Marret, E. Pomeroy, L. Adams, H. S. Wright, C. Brown, O. Rising, each 25 cents; H. M. Northrop, 40 cts.; Cash, 62½ cents..... 46 09

Windsor—I. Loomis, \$5; Mrs. Dr. Pierson, \$2; Dr. Pierson, Dea. Woodford, each \$1..... 9 00

Warehouse Point—B. Sexton, \$3; Wm. S. Barber, \$2; I. Olmstead, Wm. Barnes, each \$1..... 7 00

Guilford—Mrs. S. Griffin, Mrs. L. E. Tuttle, each \$5; Rev. L. T. Bennett, \$3; Mrs. H. Chittenden, A. Seward, Dea. Starr, C. F. Leete, H. Fowler, D. Lee, Dea. Cullins, E. L. Leete, A. F. Fowler, S. C. Johnson, Messrs. Monroe, ea. \$1; Cash, 25 cents..... 24 25

Hartford—From Conn. Colonization Society, a donation.... 100 00

399 12

PENNSYLVANIA.

East Earl Township—Legacy of William Wallace, deceased, by D. & G. Wallace, executors... 100 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City—Campbell and Coyle..... 5 00

VIRGINIA.

Sistersville—Enoch D. Johnson, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Society..... 30 00

University of Va.—Prof. John B. Minor, to constitute his wife, Mrs. M. M. Minor, a life member of the American Col. Society..... 30 00

60 00

OHIO.

By John C. Stockton:—	
<i>New Concord</i> —J. McMurray, \$2;	
Rev. B. Waddle, J. Milhol-	
land, Noble Kelley, R. A.	
Storer, J. Bell, E. S. Syle, J.	
Patterson, Andrew Walker,	
John M. Wallace, Thos. Rus-	
sell, M. B. Cooks, Robert	
Welsh, Hon. R. Marshall, W.	
Law, J. L. Irwin, James M.	
Patterson, David Proudfoot, D.	
Wallace, R. Proudfoot, I. Gaw,	
J. Lyons, each \$1; Messrs.	
Cheney & Miller, \$1.50; others,	
\$1.50.....	26 00
<i>Canton</i> —Hon. John Harris, \$5;	
Hon. G. W. Belden, \$5; F.	
A. Scheider, \$3; J. F. Rey-	
nolds, E. Ball, H. Reynolds,	
J. Martin, Rev. E. Bucking-	
ham, J. A. Swaney, Alex.	
Bierce, E. Sowers, J. Danner,	
Hon. B. F. Leiter, U. Feather,	
each \$1; Cash, in part, in	
Rev. Mr. Buckingham's Ch.,	
\$3.80; others, \$1.20.....	29 00
<i>Massillon</i> —Hon. Dwight Jarvis,	
\$5; Kent Jarvis, Esq., S. H.	
Whitehead, Thos. McCullough,	
each \$2; G. M. Williams,	
Dan'l Harbaugh, Col. Thos.	
S. Webb, B. F. Seaton, S.	
Rawson, Hon. S. Kelly, ea.	
\$1.....	17 00
<i>Wooster</i> —Hon. A. Avery, \$5;	
D. H. King, D. Robinson,	
Hon. L. Cox, J. N. Jones,	
Dr. Cunningham, each \$1....	13 00
Coll'ns in the following places,	
by Rev. B. O. Plimpton, viz:	
<i>Kingsville</i> , \$8; <i>Sheffield</i> , \$1; <i>Brace-</i>	
<i>ville</i> , \$3.50; <i>Warren</i> , \$17; <i>Vi-</i>	
<i>cenna</i> , \$6.75; <i>Brookfield</i> , \$3.75;	
<i>Sharon</i> , \$20; <i>Hubbard</i> , \$5; <i>Po-</i>	
<i>land</i> , Mary Beardsley, Merit	
E. Hobson, each \$5; Camp	
Meeting, \$10; <i>Boardman</i> , \$3;	
<i>Madison</i> , \$5; <i>Shalersville</i> , \$5;	
<i>Streetsborough</i> , \$7; <i>Cleveland</i> ,	
\$5; <i>Erie</i> , \$5.....	115 00
	206 00

Total Contributions.....\$1,099 10

FOR REPOSITORY.

<i>MAINE</i> — <i>Eastport</i> —By Capt. G.	
Barker: E. Y. Sabine, to July,	
1857, \$1. <i>Robbinston</i> —Mrs.	
Mary Balkam, to Jan. 1857,	
\$1. James W. Cox, to Oct.	
'57, \$1, Thos. Whittemore, to	

Aug. '57, \$1, Madison Balkam,	
to Oct. '57, \$1. <i>Calais</i> —James	
S. Cooper, to July, '59, \$3,	
Edward A. Barnard, to Jan.	
'57, \$1.....	9 00

<i>NEW HAMPSHIRE</i> — <i>Plymouth</i> —	
By Capt. George Barker: D.	
R. Burnham, to Oct. '56, \$2,	
Rev. W. R. Jewett, \$1. <i>Mere-</i>	
<i>dith Village</i> —J. W. Laing, to	
June, '56, \$1. <i>Centre Harbor</i>	
—John Coe, to June, '56, \$1.	
<i>Wolfborough</i> —Daniel Pickering,	
\$1, in full, Dec. Thomas	
Rust, to June, '57, \$1, Z.	
Batchelder, to June, '57, \$1, J.	
M. Brackett, to June, '57, \$1.	
<i>Bristol</i> —Hiram W. Favor, Cy-	
rus Taylor, each \$1, to Sept.	
'57, Mrs. Newton Gage, to	
Nov. '57, \$1. <i>Concord</i> —Gen-	
eral R. Davis, to Dec. '57, \$1,	
Ezra Carter, M. D., to Nov.	
'57, \$1. <i>Portsmouth</i> —Mrs. J.	
W. Foster, to June, '58, \$2..	16 00

<i>VERMONT</i> — <i>West Topsham</i> —Maj.	
Bill, \$1, to July, 1857. <i>Mid-</i>	
<i>debury</i> —Samuel James, to Au-	
gust, 1856, \$3. <i>Brattleborough</i>	
—Dr. W. H. Rockwell, to	
July, 1857, \$1. <i>Royalton</i> —M.	
T. Joiner, to July, 1857, \$1..	6 00

<i>CONNECTICUT</i> — <i>Plainville</i> —R.	
Barnes, to October, 1857.....	1 00

<i>NEW YORK</i> — <i>South Amenia</i> —S.	
N. Hutchinson, to Jan. '58...	5 00

<i>DELAWARE</i> — <i>Wilmington</i> —John	
B. Lewis, to Sept. 1858.....	5 00

<i>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</i> — <i>Wash-</i>	
<i>ington City</i> —Miss Hannah L.	
Morley, to Aug. '56.....	1 00

<i>VIRGINIA</i> — <i>Hampstead</i> —Dr. A.	
B. Hooe, for 1857.....	1 00

<i>TENNESSEE</i> — <i>Boyd's Creek</i> —C.	
Chandler, to Sept. 1857.....	1 00

<i>OHIO</i> — <i>Elyria</i> —Dr. Kelley, \$1,	
to Oct. 1856. <i>New Concord</i> —	
John Fulton, Robert Proud-	
foot, James M. Patterson, ea.	
\$1, to Sept. '57. <i>Massillon</i> —	
Gen'l D. Jarvis, T. McCul-	
lough, H. B. Wellman, each	
\$1, to Sept. 1857.....	7 00

<i>TEXAS</i> — <i>Austin</i> —Rev. Benjamin	
O. Watrous, to Nov. 1856....	1 00

Total Repository.....	53 00
Total Contributions.....	1,099 10
Total Legacies.....	95 00

Aggregate Amount....\$1,247 10